

absence of green or yellow from any part of the plumage separate it at once from *P. macronyx*, *P. virescens* and *P. complexus*; the entire absence of black from the upper parts from *P. maculatus* and *P. submaculatus*, while it differs from all in having the entire top and sides of the head grayish brown, like the back, instead of black, like the chest. The general color of the upper parts is very much that of the darker examples of *P. fuscus*, but the color has, in certain lights, a very preceptible olivaceous cast."

BIRDS OF ONEIDA COUNTY, NEW YORK.

BY EGBERT BAGG.

SINCE the publication of the article by Dr. Ralph and myself in 'The Auk' for July, 1890, I have been able to add the following to our local list. These eight new records, together with *Vireo solitarius plumbeus*, recorded from the adjoining county of Madison, by Gerrit S. Miller, Jr., in the last number of this journal, make the total number of species and subspecies recorded from "Oneida County, N. Y., and its immediate vicinity" two hundred and thirty-nine.

Rissa tridactyla.—A young male of this species was killed at Constantia, Oswego Co. (on Oneida Lake), Nov. 9, 1890, by Robert J. Hughes.

Rynchops nigra.—I have lately examined a specimen of this bird in a taxidermist's shop in Utica, which was brought in in the fall of 1893 (October?) and reported to have been killed near Whitesboro. Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway say of this species: "It is never known to be driven astray by any storm, however violent."

Æstrelata hasitata.—A male of this rare straggler was shot at Verona Beach, on Oneida Lake, August 28, 1893, by the Rev. G. A. Biederman, who presented it to Alex. H. Moore, a young ornithologist of Utica, who mounted and preserved it. Mr. B. reports that there were two birds together, but careful search shortly afterward failed to find the other, and it may have been some other species. Through the courtesy of Mr. Moore, who brought the bird to me for identification while in the flesh,

and who loaned it to me after it was mounted, I was able to secure accurate measurements and fairly good photographs of this bird.

The stomach was empty. The coloration was exactly as given by Dr. Coues, as quoted by Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway. The measurements were as follows: Length, 16 in.; wing, 10; tail $5\frac{1}{2}$, its graduation, $1\frac{1}{2}$; bill, $1\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{2}{3}$ deep, $\frac{1}{2}$ wide; tube, $\frac{3}{8}$; tarsus, $1\frac{1}{2}$; middle toe and claw, $2\frac{1}{4}$.

Branta nigricans.—A fine specimen of this rare bird was killed by Mr. Augustus Dexter of Utica at Lewis Point, Madison County (on Oneida Lake), Oct. 30, 1891. The bird flew in from the lake and alighted on the sand beach, where it was attacked by Crows. These birds attracted its attention so that Mr. Dexter easily walked within range and secured the bird.

Ardetta exilis.—A good specimen of this Bittern was killed at New York Mills, by Mr. Charles C. Trembley of Utica, May 30, 1892. This bird is a very common summer resident, breeding in the marshes of the Seneca River only a short distance west of Oneida Lake (about 35 miles as the crow flies), and connected with it by water courses (the Seneca and Oneida Rivers uniting to form the Oswego), and it has therefore been a bird which we have always expected to find in our neighborhood, but this is our first record.

Tringa canutus.—A young bird was taken at Lewis Point, Oneida Lake, in Madison County, Aug. 26, 1891.

Limosa hæmastica.—A specimen was killed about a mile west of Lewis Point, Sept. 7, 1891, and another near the same place a few weeks later. The plumage of the first of these was in a transition state between that of winter and summer, and there was quite a white patch on the wing.

Dendroica cærulea.—A fine male in full plumage was taken at Clinton, May 9, 1890.

In addition to the above new records, the following are worthy of mention.

Hydrochelidon nigra surinamensis.—Given in the list on the authority of others only. One in the collection of Alex. Moore of Utica, identified by the writer, was taken at Utica in April, 1893.

Phalacrocorax carbo.—Given in the list on the authority of others only. I have had the pleasure of examining a fine specimen, killed on Oneida Lake, Oct. 13, 1890. The taxidermist who mounted it informed me that "the stomach contained a small fish and a soft-shell crab." How long was this bird from salt water?

Rallus virginianus.—Given in the list as "Not uncommon"; should be changed to "Not uncommon summer resident. Breeds," a nest and eggs having been taken in New Hartford by Chas. C. Trembley.

Gallinula galeata.—Mr. Trembley reports the taking of a specimen in New Hartford a few years ago, an additional record.

Tringa fuscicollis.—Several killed on the south shore of Oneida Lake, Nov. 3, 1891. An additional record.

Progne subis.—Given as “A not uncommon summer resident. Breeds.” Has practically disappeared; within the last few years an occasional migrant is all that has been seen.

Troglodytes aëdon.—I am happy to say that these birds, which had entirely disappeared for several years, have reappeared. I have records of several pairs breeding in this locality in 1893.

Urinator lumme.—One on exhibition at Sylvan Beach in 1891 was killed at Durhamville several years previously. An additional record.

THE GROUND CUCKOO OF ANDROS ISLAND.

BY GERRIT S. MILLER, JR.

ON APRIL 24, 1893, Mr. C. J. Maynard collected an adult female *Saurothera* at Fresh Creek, Andros Island, Bahamas. This specimen, which soon after came into my hands, differed from any skins of *Saurothera bahamensis* that I had seen, and at once raised the question whether the Andros Island bird was not distinct from that found on New Providence. Although Mr. Maynard was firmly convinced that this was the case, the amount of material then at my disposal did not warrant any separation of the forms. Recently through Mr. C. B. Cory's kindness I have examined about a dozen Bahaman Ground Cuckoos, including three additional specimens from Andros Island. This material shows that the bird inhabiting Andros Island is an insular form readily distinguishable from the New Providence bird. As the type of *Saurothera bahamensis* came from Nassau¹ the Andros species may stand as:

Saurothera andria, sp. nov.

Saurothera bahamensis NORTROP, Auk, VIII, Jan. 1891, 74; CORY, Catalogue W. I. Birds, 1892, 142 (part).

SPEC. CHAR. Slightly smaller than *Saurothera bahamensis* Bryant; colors throughout darker; bill proportionately deeper through base.

¹ Bryant, Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. IX, Feb. 1864, 280.